

The Evening Register

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WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.—[ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.]

IT ALL DEPENDS

On the Talking Capacity of Members of the Senate

AS TO TIME FOR FINAL VOTE

Will be Taken in That Body on the Tariff Bill.

THE OUTLOOK VERY UNCERTAIN

The Provisions for Stamp Tax, Beet Sugar Bounty and the Suppression of Trusts Likely to Inspire Talkative Senators to Prolong the Debate—The House Will Stand in Readiness to Receive the Bill as Soon as It is Disposed of by the Senate. When it will immediately be sent to Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The outlook for the week in the senate is quite uncertain. There is every probability that the tariff bill will be passed, but whether early or late in the week is by no means certain. The various provisions for a stamp tax, for a beet sugar bounty and for the suppression of trusts threaten to develop considerable debate, and there is a prospect of general speeches by Senators Bate, Mills, Chilton, Allen and others.

Senator Allison has given notice of an effort to secure night sessions Monday or Tuesday. The present indications are that there will be a determined effort to force the committee on finance to restore the bounty provision, and upon the success or failure of this effort probably will largely depend the length of time yet to be consumed in the senate.

When the tariff bill comes over to the house this week, the programme is to send it immediately to conference. The minority will make no opposition to this if the Republicans will assure them "reasonable" time for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees. To this the Republican leaders express their assent, though no determination has yet been made as to whether the amendment will make a "reasonable" time for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees.

The Republican members of the senate committee on finance held a session to-day and decided to offer no more amendments to the tariff bill, and also not to re-introduce the beet sugar amendment. It is understood, however, that the committee will make no united or determined effort to prevent the acceptance of the amendment as free to support it or not, as they may see fit. The indications now are that the majority of them will support the amendment, notwithstanding the committee's action in withdrawing it.

It appears that the bounty provision was authorized by one of the Republican caucuses and that many Republican senators feel bound on this account to stand by the provision even though it is offered by the opposition. The Democrats, however, who oppose the amendment, are determined to see that it is full of many possibilities, and the end cannot be predicted until this question is settled.

Introduced by Senator Elkins.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Elkins has introduced a bill in the senate for the relief of Daniel K. Shields, which was referred to the committee of military affairs.

The senator has also introduced a joint resolution for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in this country.

Also from the geological survey in reply to a memorial of the Colorado legislature relating to earlier publications of the reports of the geological survey and the establishment of a bureau of mines.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Pension certificates have been issued to West Virginians as follows: Original—Sayers J. Euer, Manington; Thomas J. Harris, Elizabeth, Restoration and Increase—John Hick, Hamilton; Increase—John W. Kincaid, Hamilton; George W. Linn, Palestine; Alexander Van Horn, Hundred; Jordan McKee, Parkersburg.

Among the promotions announced yesterday of pension office employees were two West Virginians, T. Ray Willey to the \$1,800 grade, and Miss Blanche Huber to \$1,200.

An Additional Honor.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In addition to his recent appointment as substitute police judge for this city, Hon. C. F. Scott, late of Parkersburg, has had the honor conferred upon him of an appointment as United States commissioner under the supreme court, of the district of Columbia.

A NEW "FOURTH."

Efforts Made to Create a Higher Ideal of American Citizenship.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The officers of the national Christian Citizenship League, are very much pleased at the result of their efforts to secure a Fourth of July celebration along the line of their platform of principles. Their correspondence for the past month has been very heavy, letters coming from all sections of the country endorsing their plans, and telling of efforts to carry them out. Mr. Edwin D. Wheeler, the president, said to-day:

"The league began its work for a new Fourth three years ago. The interest has increased each year, but the result this year is beyond all others. The south has joined the north and the east the west in the plea for a higher citizenship and the application of Christian patriotism to public affairs. General C. H. Howard, P. S. Hanson, D. D., and the Hon. Elijah A. Morse prepared the celebration programme carried out in many towns and villages yesterday, and which will be carried out in thousands more Monday. Many thousands of sermons were preached to-day, and many of the strongest men among the clergy and laity, Catholics as well as Protestants, furnished telling messages, which were read to the congregations."

Like His Dramatic Father.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, will go to Jefferson Park church, Chicago, to-day to announce to his congregation this morning, having made up his mind to that effect, but an hour before he entered the pulpit. The scene at the church was one of vivid interest and bordering on the dramatic. At the

close of the service nearly every member present went forward and presented his or her wish and thanks to Mr. Talmage for having so fully acceded to their wishes.

A QUIET SUNDAY

Passed by the President—His and His Mother Attend Church.

CANTON, O., July 4.—Canton respected President McKinley's request that he be permitted to pass a quiet Sunday. While many of his old neighbors and fellow townsmen called at the home of his aged mother to pay their respects, there was no formality about his sojourn in the city to-day and he and the friends with him were permitted to pass the time as pleasantly and as restfully as the intense heat of the day would permit. But in spite of the humidity the chiding of the church bells this morning found the President wending his way to the First M. E. church, of which congregation he is still a director. The President was accompanied to the services by his venerable mother, and they were driven to the church in the modest family carriage by James McKinley, the President's nephew.

After the services the members of the congregation gathered around the President and his mother by the score, extending greetings to them and many shaking hands with the President. Mrs. McKinley, whose health will not permit her attending church regularly, spent the day at the home of the President's mother and with her own relatives, and found the greatest of pleasure in her intercourse with the friends of other days.

Definite plans have not been made for to-morrow. Invitations to social celebrations have been received, but none definitely accepted.

A PECULIAR FIRE.

An Establishment About to be Opened Consumed—Suspicious Circumstances.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Louvre, a dry goods, millinery and house furnishing goods emporium at No. 273 and 275 Third avenue, which was about to be opened by Henry Rosenthal and Isaac Well, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will exceed \$100,000. The structure, which was built of brick, was two stories high and had an iron front. The fire was first discovered in the top floor, but before the engines arrived in response to the alarm, the entire structure was ablaze.

At the time of the outbreak of the flames services were being held in the Reformed church close by. The pastor, fearing a panic, gave out a hymn and then dismissed the congregation. While endeavoring to get out of the church a man named C. H. Haworth had his hands badly burned and fireman Jacob Hock was overcome by heat. The fire spread to the dry goods store of Isaac Sinder, next door, and the interior of the cottage of George S. Henshaw, on 14th street, was also destroyed. The losses are estimated as follows: Isaac Sinder, \$30,000; Messrs. Well & Rosenthal, on stock, \$70,000, and building \$10,000; Henshaw, \$10,000.

A short time before the fire broke out Henry Rosenthal and a man named Leo Kauffman were seen in the Louvre. Rosenthal explained to the police that he had visited the establishment for the purpose of making out a list of employees and arranging business details in connection with the opening, which had been set for July 6.

Akron Steel Works Destroyed by Fire.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Akron, O., says: The shafting department of the Akron Iron and Steel Company's works was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

The building was 300 feet long and two stories high. It was equipped with much valuable machinery, which together with a large amount of finished steel and iron was destroyed. The fire was caused by the intense heat.

NEW YORK'S MURDER MYSTERY.

The Police Working on Clues that May Convict Mrs. Nack of the Crime.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The police detectives are still working on various phases of the Goldensuppe murder case in order to strengthen the evidence already in their hands against Mrs. Nack, the prisoner.

It is the firm belief of the police that the man was murdered in the house at Woodside, L. I., from the evidence gathered in that neighborhood by the police. The considerable amount of the labor performed by the detectives to-day was expended in and about that Long Island village.

Two detectives were sent by Inspector O'Brien in the morning to make a thorough examination of the premises in which the murder is believed to have been done. One of the detectives was a plumber before he became a policeman, and his knowledge of plumbing is expected to stand good in making a careful examination into the water pipes and traps through which waste water flows from the premises.

A Tragic Drowning.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y., July 4.—A party of West Pointers, consisting of Charles Mickel, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Holtz and Adam Melsell, were rowing in Long Pond this afternoon, when the boat capsized and Mrs. Mickel and child were drowned. First Sergeant Anthony Brechtel, of Company E, battalion of engineers, swam out to the rescue, and he, too, was drowned. Long Pond is two miles west of West Point. Sergeant Brechtel was one of the brightest non-commissioned officers at the post, and was in a fair way to receive a commission. The bodies were recovered.

Overlaid the Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Ras Brown, the negro who it was announced, was lynched near Villa Ridge, Saturday night, is alive. After capturing him, men took him into the woods, supposed to lynch him. Instead they turned the negro over to deputy sheriff and returning to town, gave out the lynching story. This illayed excitement and prevented the formation of a mob. In the meantime the negro was kept hidden. At midnight he was taken quietly to Union, the county seat, and placed in jail to await trial.

Stabbed to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Antonio DiDolo, aged thirty-five years, was stabbed to death to-night by Nicola Bartolotta, as the result of a quarrel over a game of cards. The men had been bad friends for some time, but to-day played cards with some others in DiDolo's house. A quarrel arose and Bartolotta was put out. DiDolo followed him out. They clinched and Bartolotta was seen to plunge a knife three times in DiDolo's breast. Bartolotta was arrested.

Fireworks and Gasoline.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Fireworks and gasoline were combined in an explosion which blew out the front of the building at 3412 Jefferson avenue, at 11:30 o'clock to-night. The following persons were injured: C. H. Frank, severely burned about the face and hands, may die. Alice Anschutz, seriously cut about the face by flying glass. T. W. Coombs, cut and overcome by smoke. Harry Hardman, fireman, overcome by smoke, may die.

MINERS' STRIKE

Ordered by United Mine Workers' Union Begins To-day.

IT WILL NOT BE GENERAL.

No Delegates Present at the Convention From Mines Where Iron-Clad Contracts and Agreements Exist—President Dolan Says the Trouble is Not "Too Many Miners, but Too Many Mines"—West Virginia Operators Hiring Miners as Fast as They Apply for Work—They Will Profit by the Pennsylvania Shutdown.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—The coal miners strike will be on to-morrow. The success of the struggle for higher wages in five states depends on the miners in the Pittsburgh district. If they fail to refrain from working, the movement will be a failure.

Fully one hundred mines were represented at the miners' convention on Saturday, by seventy-five delegates. This is a larger attendance than at any convention since the great strike of 1894. Many more miners came, but having no credentials, could not gain admittance to the convention. The resolution adopted was strong enough for the emergency.

A resolution was also adopted, requesting Governor Hastings to sign the weighing and coal commission bills by the legislature and now before him.

One of the significant points about the convention Saturday was the fact that no representatives were present from the mines where ironclad contracts and signed agreements exist. These mines include the first pool of F. L. Robbins & Co.; Borland mine of the Pan-Handle Coal Company, Snowden & Gastonville mines of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Coal Company, and the Oak Hill, Plum Creek and Sandy Creek mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company. These employ almost 3,000 men and the indications are that if the men at one of these mines refuse to quit, all the others at the others will act accordingly.

A strong effort is being made to get the co-operation of the coal miners in the Pittsburgh district. If they work they can cut quite a figure in supplying coal as the fuel for local points can all be supplied by water routes.

The operators are making no effort to conciliate the miners. Not an operator can be found who will not say that the miners are entitled to what they demand of nine cents a ton. No effort will be made to operate the mines unless it should be the river mines, hence no trouble is anticipated.

Great apprehension is felt as to what course the vast number of foreigners will take in the strike. Many of them speak no English, and are less for the demand of their adoption. They do not conform to the customs of the American speaking miner and the latter has very little influence over him.

One of the points made by the operators is that more mining companies have gone into the hands of the shrewd than this year than in any year in the history of the trade. "There are too many mines," said Patrick Dolan, "not too many miners. It is the surplus of operators that causes such suffering and low wages."

The officials of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburgh district, held a meeting to-day and heard reports from various parts of the district. Each of these indicated that the men would quit work. The question of securing sustenance for the vast army of idlers is the most serious question confronting the officials. The organization has no money in its treasury. The miners have been unable to give anything, and only those who have little garden patches will be able to live independently during the cessation of work.

The exodus from the Fourth pool to West Virginia has begun. The West Virginia operators are hiring miners as fast as they apply for work. Those who wish immunity from trouble seek safety by flight into West Virginia, where the miners will work unmolested.

Scores of small mines in Beaver, Mercer, Lawrence, Cambria and other counties which have been practically idle will resume operations in full to supply coal to factories and shops in their districts. Taking the Cannelton coal field in Beaver county, into consideration, the Tompkins Run, in Lawrence county, and the numerous mines in Mercer county, there will be no shut-down of industries in these counties. During the strike of 1894, all these mines closed down.

THE STRIKE.

A Number of Miners will Refuse to Obey the Mandate of the Officers—How Suspension will Benefit West Virginia Mines.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—Fully 3,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district will not respond to the national strike call. These are the employees of the New York and Cleveland Coal Gas Company, the Pan Handle Coal Company, F. L. Robbins and the Pittsburgh and Chicago Coal Company. All the men but those of the New York and Cleveland have large sums of money deposited with the mine operators, which they will lose in the event of a strike. The miners of the Pan Handle mines, owned by M. A. Hanna & Co., decided to-day not to strike unless the other mines mentioned also came out. The men at F. L. Robbins' first pool mine renewed their signatures to an annual contract last month, and state they will not take part in the struggle. The 1,000 men employed by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are enemies to the United Mine Workers officials, and they, too, refuse to obey the summons.

West Virginia coal mine operators have been flocking into Pittsburgh taking orders for coal for immediate delivery. They have agreements with their men to work during the strike. During the national strike, in 1894, the West Virginia operators made fortunes and are ready to take another turn at it. There are 25,000 miners working in West Virginia. The river miners along the Monongahela river will also remain at work. They number about 8,000. They are not members of the United Mine Workers. The coal tipples of the river mines have no railroad connection, but the coal can be hauled to Pittsburgh and loaded on cars. The miners employed by H. C. Frick in the coke regions will not participate in the strike, as they are receiving better wages than the other miners.

The coal miners of the Pittsburgh district, in delegate convention, have decided unanimously to comply with the order of the national executive board to strike, and all of the union miners in the district will lay down their tools to-morrow morning, and enter upon a struggle for better wages, which promises to be one of the longest and most bitterly contested fights ever known in the labor world. The delegates to the convention left for their homes full of

strike sentiment, each man promising a complete suspension of work in the mines he represented.

The miners' officers have completed arrangements for a series of mass meetings to be held throughout the entire district, and it is believed the effect of these meetings will be to bring out every digger in the district, those who are under iron-clad agreements as well as the others.

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Strike will be Successful—Depends on West Virginia Miners.

COLUMBUS, O., July 4.—Telegrams received by President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, to-day, indicate that the order for a general strike of the miners has been complied with generally throughout the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania, and in sections of West Virginia and Kentucky. It will take several days, however, to determine with any degree of accuracy the number of men involved. President Ratchford roughly estimates the number at 200,000, but this is regarded as very liberal. He is pleased with the unanimity shown by the miners, and says that he has the greatest confidence in the outcome of the strike.

He thinks the prospects are better than in 1894 when a general strike was inaugurated. At that time the strike prices were being paid in many mining localities, notably West Virginia, where a majority of the miners continued to work and thereby greatly weakened the strike. He has hopes that the West Virginia miners may now be brought into line, inasmuch as they are receiving wages far below the scale, and their condition is not any better than that of the miners in other states. The coal production of West Virginia has increased so rapidly in the past few years that the output of that state now exceeds the output of Ohio. During the strike of 1894 trouble was caused by the shipment of West Virginia coal through Ohio, the Ohio miners endeavoring to stop this traffic. The railroad companies promptly appealed to the state for protection, and almost the entire Ohio National Guard was placed in the field. President Ratchford does not believe there will be any repetition of these troubles in the present strike. Special efforts are to be made to enlist the sympathy of the West Virginia miners.

President Ratchford encourages the belief that this may be accomplished by the fact that the miners have signified their intention to strike in many places where efforts to enlist their co-operation have failed on previous occasions.

President Ratchford has received telegrams from a number of Pittsburgh operators asking permission to operate their mines at scale prices. These requests are all emphatically refused, as it would work an injustice, not only to other operators, but their miners as well.

As to the probable duration of the strike President Ratchford says that it will be governed entirely by circumstances. It will last several weeks at least. The miners are in a better position to withstand a long strike at this time, as a great many of them have garden produce on which to subsist, and there will be no great hardships entailed, such as would follow a strike in the winter. The fact that there is a fair supply of coal in stock, and the demand for domestic consumption is small, will have a tendency to prolong the suspension. The contracts for coal for lake shipment will cause the greatest trouble. The bulk of these contracts are held by Pittsburgh operators, but the Ohio operators also have a fair share. The Ohio operators have not yet held a conference to consider the matter, but are considerably worried. While they the strike is ill-timed and likely to fizzle out they will close down their mines for a short time, at least until they can determine how general the suspension is. A partial suspension only in the Pittsburgh district would be ruinous to their business should the Ohio miners refuse to work.

No Strike in Clearfield District.

BELLEFONTONE, Pa., July 4.—There will be no strike of the miners in the Clearfield district. The men employed there held a meeting and decided to make no notice of the call to go out, but to work to-morrow morning as usual. Business has been 50 per cent better in this region this summer than it has been at any time within the past ten years. Two thousand men have steady employment, as against half that number last year and even less the year before. There is, however, some little dissatisfaction in the western part of the district.

TIN PLATE SCALE SIGNED.

Manufacturers Make a Concession to the Workmen, Granting an Increase, and Also Signing a Protective Scale.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Skilled tin-plate workers identified with the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers scored a decisive victory yesterday. They secured an advance in wages and a protective clause that tin-plate mills will not manufacture sheet iron. The workers are jubilant and look upon the future with hope, as it is claimed that the signing of the remaining scales of the association is but a question of time.

The conference between the scale committee and a committee of manufacturers adjourned at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, after having been in session two days. As was published in the papers of yesterday, a settlement was in sight. The workers wanted an advance of 15 per cent, which the manufacturers were not inclined to give. A readjustment was made, which would give the workers an average advance of about 8 1/2 per cent. After considerable discussion the workers agreed to the proposition, provided the manufacturers signing the scale would agree to give them a protective clause guaranteeing that the tin-plate mills would not manufacture sheet iron in the event of the market for tin becoming depressed. The proposition was agreed to, and both sides adjourned, apparently well satisfied.

It is known that some of the manufacturers have sold their output for the next six months, and a number would have been almost compelled to pay the price if the members of the manufacturers' association did not. The settlement means much to the workers. It is estimated that more than 5,000 skilled workers are affected, and many of the plants will resume work Tuesday morning. A steady run for some time is promised.

The settlement will have a marked effect on hastening signatures to the remaining scales, especially the sheet iron scale. As matters now stand, sheet iron manufacturers need not fear competition from tin-plate manufacturers, and it is claimed they will be more inclined to come to an agreement. M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated association, was in the best of humor after the conference.

"The events of to-day make business look brighter all around, and they can have nothing but an encouraging effect," he said. "I was confident all along that we would reach an amicable agreement, and while the terms might have been better, I am perfectly satisfied. I look for a general improvement all around."

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Conference of the Members of That Organization

WHICH MEETS AT NASHVILLE.

Temporary Officers Selected—Everybody is at Sea as to what is to be Done—Uncertainty About the Attendance of Certain "Tom" Watson or Senator Butler—General "Commonwealth" Coxe is on Deck, and May Add to the Interest of the Occasion—A General Patch-up of the Party is Hoped For.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—At a meeting of the committee appointed at Memphis to call the conference of the People's party which meets here to-morrow, the following were present: W. S. Morgan, F. D. W. Mays, J. S. Coxe, Alex. Steinberger, J. H. Ferris, Milton Parks and Joe A. Parker. Mr. Mays presided and Mr. Parker acted as secretary.

The object of the meeting was to map out a programme. The committee decided to recommend J. S. Bradley, of Texas, for temporary chairman, and Joe A. Parker for temporary secretary. A large number of delegates have arrived and many are scheduled to come on late trains to-night. Congressman M. H. Howard, of Alabama; John Selles, of Ohio, and M. R. Coffman, of Arkansas, are here. Ignatius Donnelly is en route and "Cyclone" Davis is expected before the conference adjourns.

There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty concerning the attendance of "Tom" Watson and Senator Butler, and opinion is about evenly divided as to their attendance. Those here, while they discuss what the convention should do, quite freely do not seem agreed upon what it will do, though the prevailing idea seems to be to party to the conference in order to put an end to dissatisfaction which has arisen in the party on account of occurrences within the past year.

EX-U. S. MARSHAL WELLS.

He Hands Over His Office to His Successor.

Accounts Balance to a Cent.

Ex-United States Marshal Charles E. Wells, was in the city Saturday on his way home. In conversation with an Intelligencer reporter he expressed his gratification on being free from the "cares of state," and that he was on the pleasurable mission of renewing his acquaintance with his family, not having seen them since last May. Such is the life of an officeholder.

Mr. Wells had just finished turning over the office of the United States marshalship to his successor, Col. John K. Thompson, and was in a special good humor from the fact that his accounts balanced to a cent. This, however, "Charlie's" particular friends, was not surprising. The remarkable thing to them would have been if there had been a cent out of the way.

Mr. Wells did not indicate what his future course would be in politics in the state. He, however, said that his private business would engage his attention for some time, and that with becoming acquainted with his old friends would employ his whole time for some months to come.

Mr. Wells has been a very popular official and the best wishes of his many friends in this city will follow him to him.

TOO MUCH GOOD CHEER.

And the Heat Caused Several Arrests Yesterday.

Though to-day will be a holiday, Mayor Butts will hold a levee as usual at 9 o'clock this morning. Seeking his distinguished opinion will be a goodly array of those who celebrated yesterday not wisely but too well. Yesterday's heat drove many a man to drink, and Officer McCausland, who is a great patron of the fixing soda water still, showed no mercy, to others thirstily inclined, who sought the foamy ambrosia. He ran Bob Richardson, Frank Carson, drunks, then collared John Campbell for disturbing the peace with fireworks. Frank Powell, drunk, was arrested by Officer Walker, Ed Manion, the same way, by Officer Shields. Officer Bell gathered in William Truitt, Jr., a drunk. Two Saturday night drunks to attend this morning's session, are Richard Blum and John Thompson.

A Dixie Story.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 4.—If the story told by Willie Turner, a twelve-year-old boy, living with his parents on the outskirts of this city, is true, two tramps are guilty of a brutal crime. Young Turner lives in the vicinity of Tray Aug Park, a large unimproved tract. Entirely naked and with limbs and body covered with burns he appeared at his parents' home this evening. He was nearly exhausted, but said that two tramps who were cooking in the woods surrounding the park had stolen his clothes, tortured him over the flames and then turned him loose. The police are dubious about young Turner's story, but are searching for the tramps. The remains of a small fire were found in a locality described by the boy.

The Didn't-Know-It-Was-Loaded Fool.

EL PASO, Texas, July 4.—David Farrelas was courting Maria Jarrell in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, this morning.

Playfully pointing his gun at her he exclaimed: "I'm going to shoot you, Maria," not thinking the gun was loaded, as he believed he had taken the cartridges out. She replied: "All right, shoot here," pointing to her heart. He pulled the trigger, and the bullet went through her heart. She fell dead. The horrified lover rushed outdoors, reloaded the revolver and blew out his own brains.

A Week in the Water.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A week ago to-day, the county Cork men's association of this city, had their annual excursion to Hyacinth Beach. Miss Nora Murphy attended the outing in the company of Bartholomew Murphy. On the way home the young couple fell from the boat in the upper bay, in some mysterious manner, and were drowned. To-day, the corpse of Miss Murphy drifted into the Liberty street ferry slip.

Old Huguenot Descendant Dead.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Dr. Alfred Lefevre, a member of one of the oldest Huguenot families in America, is dead at his home here, of cancer of the stomach. Dr. Lefevre came here from Dayton, Ohio, in 1822, and was a direct descendant of Isaac Lefevre, one of the first French Huguenots to come to America in 1708.

Judge O. E. Lefevre, of Denver, a son of the deceased, will take the remains to Ohio for burial.

HOT WEATHER.

The Whole Country Suffered From the Torridity—Many Deaths Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., July 4.—The heat to-day was the most intense it has been for a number of years. The thermometer ranged from 102 to 104 in the shade. The suffering from the heat was terrible, and a number of cases of prostration have been reported.

St. Louis as a Summer Resort.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Well bred thermometers registered 100 degrees in the shade in St. Louis to-day. Every day ones made it 100 and obtained credence for the figures. Even the government thermometer ten stories up in the air and sworn to prove St. Louis a summer resort, showed 96 degrees.

For the last three days St. Louis has had weather which even citizens admitted was hot. There was also sufficient humidity to lay the dust, but those three days were cold storage compared to the fourth. At midnight Saturday the mercury stood at 85 and it got no lower. At sunrise to-day it went to 90, went to 100 later and now, at 11 o'clock at night, is 89 degrees on the streets. There has been great suffering, but nearly every one stayed home only three men were prostrated on the streets. No fatal cases have been reported.

Ninety-four at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 4.—The maximum high temperature to-day according to the official observation taken from the roof of the eleven story Trust building, was 94 degrees. The temperature remained at nearly that figure most of the day. Other thermometers indicated three to six degrees hotter. The only severe cases of prostration in the city were those of two employees of the Hotel Barclay, who were reported out of danger at the hospital to-night. An unknown man died near Wyandotte from the excessive heat and there were several minor cases of prostration. Cases of sunstroke are reported from some of the southern Michigan towns.

Cincinnati Sweaters.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—This has been the hottest day in the present torrid spell. The weather bureau showed the mercury at 97 from 2 to 4 p. m., and at its maximum was 98 p. m. The sky was cloudless all day and but few people ventured on the streets. Fifty prostrations and six deaths are reported at 9 o'clock to-night. Names and classifications will be given later. Local thermometers showed from 102 to 106 in the shade during the afternoon.

Pittsburgh's Hottest Day.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—This was Pittsburgh's hottest day for years, but owing to exceedingly low humidity, no fatalities nor serious prostrations resulted. The government thermometer registered 94 as the maximum, which was reached at 5 p. m. Ordinary everyday thermometers on the streets showed the mercury ranging between 108 and 110 almost the entire day.

Tempered by Heat.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—The fearful heat prevailing yesterday when the government thermometer marked 100 was somewhat lessened to-day, but not greatly. Three prostrations have been reported to-day and two deaths, the result of prostrations yesterday. Early this evening a hard rain fell for an hour and the thermometer dropped to an endurable point.

Sizzling at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—The hottest to-day was ninety-nine degrees at 1:30 o'clock. To-night the measure was ninety-three, at 7 o'clock. The weather bureau promises some relief to-morrow, through the medium of local thunder showers. John Bock, a prominent German, died suddenly, and there were three or four minor cases of prostration.

Reached the Highest Point.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—The heat here to-day has been most intense, the temperature reaching the highest point for the season. Two fatalities occurred to-day and one last night, and there have been several other prostrations.

MILBURN DIDN'T REPLY

To Editor Ste